EXPERTS DIFFER.

BALANCE OF TESTIMONY, HOW-EVER, IN FAVOR OF DREYFUS.

RERTILLON'S SYSTEM DISCREDITED.

It is shown to Be Utterly Unrellable-Freystaetter a Popular Hero-Du Clam's Testimony to Be Taken by a Committee.

RENNES, August 28.-The balance of

interesting testimony -Handwriting-Expert Charwho had come to declare he had entrely his opinion, which, in was spainst, and is now in favor of he he to-day affirmed was not of the bordereau.

ald confession of error was re sub murmurs of satisfaction in which became discreet applause, of Colonel Jouanst's patent dis when he solemnly added:

clare here on my soul and conthat the bordereau was written most important incident, however,

Colonel Jouaust's acquiescence c Carriere's request that a commit instructed to take Colonel Du Paty

government commissioner, Maitres Labori and Demange having no faith in such a measure, because it allows Du Paty de Clam to escape cross-examination, which is the only thing worth having in the

Du Paty de Clam being a witness for the prosecution, Major Carriere will simply prepare a list of questions, which examinating magistrate will put to Paty de Clam at his residence, and body supposes that the witness will be ry much embarrassed by the interro-

FREYSTAETTER A HERO. Co-day, the central figure in the court

ward, which is the meeting place for all leading personages of the trial during a suspensions of the sessions, was Cap Im Freystaetter, who was the subject many flattering remarks upon his ly and soldier-like bearing. Indeed, the interest in him was so great that some persons waited all night long outside the cour of the court in order to obtain standing room in the rear part of the courtmoon, in the hope of seeing him at todest and frank manner inspired adaptain Freystaetter will not until the end of the trial, but will

M. Paray-Javal, the draughtsman, call-

unthropometrist, resumed his testimony at the opening of the court this fiorning, and with the assistance of a blackboard proceeded to show the fallacy of the cal-culations of M. Bertillon and the latter's unfairness in not submitting the hand-writing of Esterhazy to the same tests is the prisoner's. He declared, however, but even if M. Bertilion had done so, he results would not have proved anything. The witness, however, insisted that M. Bertillon had adopted a victous

ities in the handwriting of the borde resu, and said that the same irregulari-des were particularly noticeable in Esterhazy's chirography. He also contended that the alleged regularity keyword "inthat the alleged regularity keyword "in-terest" was only approximate, and to illustrate, showed on the blackboard that all of M. Bertillon's calculations applied equally as well to Esterhazy as to Drey-fus. He finally declared that M. Bertil-lon's measure of the word "interest," which served as the base of the whole system, was entirely false, and therefore M. Bertillon's entire system "falls to the and and no longer exists." (Great sen-

erest of his hearers, maintained that the ding that it was an utter impossibility e then proceeded to illustrate why this as the case, and to prove the falseness of M. Bertillon's deductions. In conclusion, M. Paray-Javal said, amid laughter, that he thought M. Bertillon was a need that only self-esteem provented Bertillon from admitting his error. REINFORCEMENT OF PARAY-JAVAIA

M. Bernard; an inspector of mines, who took high honors at the Polytechnic School, who followed M. Paray-Javal at the witness bar, said he appeared to re-tute a portion of M. Bertillon's evidence, which was based on false calculations.

tiness said he was greatly surprised at M. Pertillon thought fit to have reto psychological arguments to

That the bordereau was fabricated. 2 That the methods which might have ben employed in writing certain words were such as to constitute proof against

M. Bernard also said he was astonished at the fact that M. Bertillon had underand the space between words. There was at 1.25 millimetre, as alleged by M. Ber-lion, but 1.56. Moreover, the writing of bordereau was natural and rhythmic while its character and size showed it then proceeded to illustrate photograpi-cally his contention that the bordereau was not a fabricated document;

conclusion, M. Bernard exhibited to In conclusion, M. Bernard examples of the judges a plate representing a page of

"If it is examined by M. Bertillon's sysof 50,000,000 other documents would therefore say the docu But he would be ment was fabricated. But he would be wrong, for I borrowed the page from a report written by M. Bertillon himself." BERTILLON NOT ALLOWED TO RE-

M. Bertillon demanded permission to

reply to the witness, and Colonel Jouanst replied: "I cannot grant your request, and I will not grant such permission to any of the fourteen experts, except in the case of a personal explanation. M. Bertillon: I wish to speak of the

Colonel Jouaust: Why, you are discuss

ing the case. I cannot allow you to speak, except in regard to a personal

ANTI-DREYFUS TESTIMONY.

M. Teyssonieres followed. He said he adhered in all respects to his report. dated October 29, 1894, in which he expressed the opinion that the bordereau was pressed the opinion that the bordereau was the work of the writer of the documents solzed at the prisoner's residence. For purposes of comparison, the witness engithity criticised the bordereau, letter by letter, pointing out resemblances to the prisoner's har-Cwriting. Replying to the court, witness said he had noticed that the prisoner's hand-

writing was illegible, and he had never writing was illegible, and he had never seen the document dictated to Dreyfus. The copy of the borderenu made by Dreyfus was then handed to M. Teysso-nieres, who declared it had never been given to him for the purpose of compari-

The witness added that he would require three days to give an opinion on it.
He could not conclude his examination
on the spot. He must have time.

Here, a member of the court-martial, iving the result of his examination of he bordereau, remarked: "The letter T's always isolated, even at the beginning if words." To this M. Teyssonieres replied that this pecularity was also found in the prisoner's handwriting.

DREYFUS IN REPLY.

When he was invited to reply to the witness, Dreyfus sald that Toyssonicre's remarks seemed to him quite incorrect. the evidence to-day, for a change, was in the evidence to-day, for a change, which is the evidence to-day and the eviden aust have the documents under As regards the criticism on his eyes. the subject of paragraphing, Dreyfus added; "I beg to reply that one does not make a fresh paragraph except when pe-ginning a new idea. Every time I begin new idea in anything I write, I make a

documents furnished to him for comof which the defence had no

Colonel Jouaust: Certainly, M. Teysaonieres thereupon added that upon referring to his report of 1894, he

found he had concluded that the write had attempted to disguise his ha writing, but that towards the end had relapsed into his ordinary hand-

TEYSSONIERES ACCUSED?

The witness, having begged leave to speak of a personal fact, and addressing the judges, said: "Before you, I am only a witness," but, turning towards the de-fence, "before this other tribunal I am, perhaps, an accused person." Colonel Jouaust: Not at all; you are not

M. Teyssonieres, continuing: "I am an accused person."

Here the witness picked up a newspaper which he had brought with him, and began to read, whereupon Colonel Jouanst said: "You cannot read a news-

"It is a newspaper, it is true," plied M. Teyssonieres, "but it is also the report of M. Ballot de Beaurepaire." Colonel Jounust: We have he need to consider the reports of the Judge. The neident is closed

After a brief suspension of the session the court resumed hearing testimony, and M. Charavay, the archivist and expert in ancient manuscripts, was called to the witness bar. His deposition was so in-audible that he had to be requested to speak up. speak up.

CHARAVAY ON THE STAND.

"In 1894," said M. Charavay, "I, with two colleagues, though acting under separate instructions, were commissioned to examine the bordereau and a number of documents for comparison, unsigned and in different handwritings. I examined. itting, an impression having gone first, the latter documents, and by the that he might be recalled. His process of elimination fixed upon one reand frank manner inspired ad-in all except the generals and nished with specimens of the handwritother military witnesses for the ing in question, but was not told the secution, who seemed afraid of him, name of the writer. I asked if the docuand scowled in his direction from the other side of the court-yard.

Captain Freystactier will not remain was told the place whence it emanated, which could not be mentioned by me, and

here until the end of the bran, sleave Rennes in a few days,
M. De Freycinet, former Minister of War, arrived this afternoon, and will view of the fact that handwriting which was not produced in 1894, and which is collectly akin to the handwriting of the bordereau and the handwriting of Dreyfus, has since been submitted to me, I cannot maintain with the same degree of certainty the conclusions of my former and I can only make one state-namely, that these two handwritment-namely, that these tw ings resemble the bordereau.

"I should, however, point out one of the typical dissimilarities upon which I laid stress, between the writing of the bordecomparison—namely, that the double S is not found between the bordereau and the new handwriting. the new handwriting. In other words,

that M. Bertillon had adopted a victous method in only making a partial experiment.

Continuing. M. Paray-Juval proceeded to show that the geometric regularities had out a number of 'rregularities had been declared by M. Bertillon did not in reality exist. He pointed out a number of 'rregularities in the handwriting of the border of the

MADE MISTAKE IN 1894.

In conclusion, M. Charavay energeti-cally protested against General Mercier's cally protested against General Mercier's accusations, adding that what convinced him that he had made a mistake in 184 was the publication of Esterhazy's letters, the discovery of the Henry forgery, the inquiry of the Court of Cassation, and Esterhazy's confession.

The conscience of the witness compelled him to say that in 1894 he was misled by similarity in aandwriting.

"It is a great relief to my conscience," M. Charayay added, "to be able to say before you and before him who is the victim of my mistake, that the bordereau is not the work of Dreyfus, but of Ester-

not the work of Dreyfus, but of Ester-

IMMENSE SENSATION.

An immense sensation was caused in court by this statement. Replying to Colonel Jouaust, the witness said that the mere examination of the bordereau and the documents presented for comparison were sufficient to convince him that the bordereau was not written by Decytes.

Dreyfus.

The prisoner, on being asked the customary questions, requested M. Cheravay to give further particulars as to the reasons which led him to modify his opinions in regard to the writer of the opinions in regard to the writer of the bordereau, whereupon the witness entered into lengthy, technical detail. He explained how he found unmistakable resemblance between the bordereau and Esterhazy's writing.

FACTS AGAINST MERCIER INFER-

ENCES. M. Pelletier, another expert, preface

his evidence by saying he desired to make a definite statement on a point upon make a definite statement on a point upon which he was in entire disagreement with General Mercler. The latter had testified that the witness refused to use certain documents submitted to him for comparison, in common with the other experts, and said he had been led to regard M. Pelletier's work with some suspicion, because of certain incidents in which M. Pelletier, being summoned to appear simultaneously in different certain had written to both excusing him. appear simultaneously in different courts, had written to both, excusing himself on the ground of attendance at the

suspicious of M. Pelletier's report in favor of Dreyfus, interring that his failure to comply with the summons of the exam-ining magistrate in November, 1834, was connected with this report, whereas the

connected with this report, whereas the report, the witness pointed out, was handed in October 29th.

"I have only to oppose facts to General Mercier's inference," said M. Pelletier.

"On October 22d, I was entrusted with the verification in question. I handed in my report October 26th, and it was only in November that I was summoned to undergo cross-examination on a complaint lodged by the military authorities. Gen-

undergo cross-examination on a complaint lodged by the military authorities. General Mercier, in short, had not the slightest reasons to suspect the conclusions which I had reached."

After replying to a question or two from the court, M. Pelletter continued:

"After sething this personal matter there remains nothing but to maintain in their entire.) my conclusions, to the effect that there is no likeness between the writing of the bordereau and that of the writing of the bordereau and that of the

Continuing, the witness said that after a fresh, superficial examination of the writing of Esterhazy and Dreyfus, he expressed the opinion that the bordereau could only be ascribed to Esterhazy.

DOESN'T BELIEVE ESTERHAZY. DOESN'T BELIEVE ESTERHAZY.

M. Couard, the official archivist and expert in the Esterhazy case in 1897, then testified that he was instructed by Major Ravary to expertly examine the bordereau and specimens of Esterhazy's handwriting. The witness insisted upon experimenting with the original bordereau and specimens of Esterhazy's caligraphy, written by Esterhazy in the presence of experts. Beyond this, the experts and Es-

terhazy had no relations. therefore, could not have influenced him, and the witness protested against M. Zola's accusations, and adhered to his opinion of 1897, that the bordereau was not the work of Esterhazy. He the wit-

ness) would wager his head on this. M. Counrd! said he was convinced the caligraphy of the bordereau was seither frank nor natural, and the writer, in his

other person's handwriting. The letter of August 23th, the witness continued, although declared genuine by Esterhazy himself, seemed doubtful to M. Couard, who added that he believed Esterhazy would say anything he was wanted to say. Since 1897 the witness had not be lieved a word Esterhazy had said, and he pointed out there was nothing to prove Esterbazy would not a year hence say exactly the opposite of what he said now. Replying to a question, M. Couard, whill

opinion, probably wished to imitate an-

reasserting that the bordereau was not the work of Esterhazy, declined to com-mit himself in regard to Dreyfus, whose upon to examine. Maitre Demange, of counsel for Dreyfus, asked the clerk of the court to read the

The prisoner, in conclusion, asked the evidence of M. Atthalin before the Court president of the court to request the witteness, before he retired, to produce the of Esterhazy's letter, which M. Couard documents furnished to blue for the court to read the evidence of M. Atthalin before the Court to read the evidence of M. Atthalin before the Court to read the evidence of M. Atthalin before the Court to read the evidence of M. Atthalin before the Court to read the evidence of M. Atthalin before the Court to read the evidence of M. Atthalin before the Court to read the evidence of M. Atthalin before the Court to read the evidence of M. Atthalin before the Court to read the evidence of M. Atthalin before the Court to read the evidence of M. Atthalin before the Court to read the evidence of M. Atthalin before the Court to request the court to read the evidence of M. Atthalin before the Court to request the court to request the evidence of M. Atthalin before the Court to request the court to request the court to read the evidence of M. Atthalin before the Court to read the court to read the court to read the evidence of M. Atthalin before the court to read the court to doubted, and the evidence of others, showing how the letter was seized, and estifying to its genuineness, which was

VARINARD SUPPORTS COUARD. M. Varinard, who, with MM. Couard and Bonhomme, acted as an expert in the Esterhazy case, was the next witness. He adhered to his report that the bordereau was not the work of Esterhazy, and said he persisted in this opinion in spite of Esterhazy's statements to the

contrary. Before adjourning the court for the day. Colonel Jouanst announced that M. de Freycinet, former Minister of War; M. Galliffet and Colonel Cordier would be examined to-morrow.

commissioner, Major Carriere, rose and said: "I have handed the court a letter re-Clam. It indicates that Du Paty de Clam send it to us. That deposition has not arrived. I therefore ask the president of the court to be kind enough to instruct martial to have the evidence of Du Paty

de Clam taken by a committee."

Colonel Jouaust assented to this, and at 11:50 o'clock the court adjourned for the

THE WELLMAN EXPEDITION.

Wellman Himself Tells Its Story-Thinks Pole Attainable.

HULL, ENGLAND, August 28.-Walter Wellman, the leader of the Wellman Folas expedition, who returned to Tromsoe Norway, August 17th, after having successfully completed explorations in Franz Josef Land, arrived here to-day. He walks with the aid of crutches, his right into a snow-covered crevasse, while Mr. Wellman was leading his party, still being useless. The explorer is accompanied by the American members of the expedition, who are well.

In an interview with a representative of the Associated Fress, Mr. Wellman said: "The object of the expedition was twofold-to complete the exploration of Franz Josef Land, of which the north and northeast parts were practically unknown, and to reach a high latitude, or even the Pole itself.

'The first object was successfully ac-complished. The second would have teen achieved, at least to a greater extent than by previous explorers, but for the accident to myself." ANDREE PROVISIONS UNTOUCHED.

The provisions left for Professor Andree, the missing aeronaut, were found by Mr. Wellman, untouched. After leaving letters about his own expedition, and taking a callapsible house

with him, Mr. Wellman proceeded due east to Cape Tegethoff, and arrived there July 39, 1898. There the party landed all the stores, and the steamer returned to

B. Baldwin, of the United States Weather Bureau, with an expedition North, in-tending to follow him in a few days. He was unable to proceed, however, and Baldwin, after establishing an outpost, named Fort McKinley, in latitude 81, left

it in charge of two volunteers-Ventzen and Bjoervig-and returned to Wellman's endquarters. Mr. Wellman, February 18, 1899. three Norwegians, with sledges and dogs

DEATH OF VENTZEN. Mr. Wellman, continuing, said: "February 25, 1839, I arrived at Fort McKinley. Bjoervig, rifle in hand, stood at the mouth of the snow tunnel. He wrong my hand, and with tears in his eyes, said: 'Poor Ventzen is dead.'

"'Of course you have buried him,' I 'No,' Bjoervig replied, 'he lies there,' pointing to the hut. I kept my promise. The two men had made a compact that in case of the death of one, the survivor should keep the body till help came. In that little hut the quick and the dead had slept side by side through two months of Arctic darkness.

Arctic darkness.

"The next day we gathered stones, and under these we buried our dead comrade.

under these we buried our dead comrade.
Only a few fitting words were spoken as we stood around the grave.

"For ten days the party pressed north, and March 20th reached \$2 degrees east of Rudolf Island.

"Then a seemingly trivial accident turned the satisfactory advance into a precipitate retreat. While struggling with the sledges in rough ice, my right leg precipitate retreat. While struggling with
the sledges in rough ice, my right leg
was bruised and sprained by my falling
into a snow-hidden crevasse. For two
days I went on, and if other circumstances had not occurred. I should have
pressed onward so far that I would never
have been able to return alive.

WELLMAN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

"For two or three days I stumbled along until I fell. There was nothing to do then but get on a sledge and be dragged by the men and dogs to headquarters. Forced marches by my devoted comrades

Forced marches by my devoted comrades saved my life.

"The point at which we turned back was twenty-five miles northwest of the Freeden Islands, where Dr. Nansen landed in 1895. North of these islands we photographed three islands and some large land, unseen either by Payer or Nansen. We also found that Payer's so-called Days greater does not exist.

Dove glacier does not exist.
"I still believe it is possible to reach
the pole by Franz Josef Land, but I cannot say if I shall make another attempt."

KIDNAPPED A WOULD-BE GROOM. Two Young Men to Be Tried on Charge of Conspiracy.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 28.-A spe cial to the News and Observer from Durham, N. C., says:

Rufus Scoggins and James Parker, two young men of East Durham, are to be tried to-morrow morning, at 9:30 o'clock, on a warrant charging them with con-

spiracy.

The young men are supposed to be the ones who kidnapped Dallas Scoggins, while he was on his way from one room of the house to another, to be married to Mattle Creel. The warrant reads as follows: "Rufus The warrant reads as follows: "Rufus Scoggins, James Parker; conspiracy: Did unlawfully, wilfully, and feloniously stop a marriage ceremony, by violently snatching the groom, Dallas Scoggins, from the side of the would-be bride, Mattle Creek, and forcibly carrying him away, this being done as the couple was marching on to be united in wedlock."

Orders for printing sent to the Dispatch Company will be given prompt attention, and the style of work and prices will be sure to please you.

CAUGHT IN SUFFOLK.

H. J. HOWARD ARRESTED THERE ON A SERIOUS CHARGE.

BROUGHT BACK TO THIS CITY.

Having Been Charged on Warrant

With Defrauding a Young Lady, He Will Be in the Police Court to Answer It To-Day.

H. J. Howard, a white man about 30 years of age, who claims New York city as his home, is a prisoner at the Second Police Station, where he is charged with obtaining \$15 from Miss Lottie Slaughter, under false pretences.

Howard, who also used the alias of R. G. Downing, was arrested in Suffolk on Sunday, and held there until yesterday, when Detective Wrenn went after him and brought him to this city. The the Bowery by American friends. two arrived here on the cannon-ball train at 6:50 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Among the interested spectators at Byrd-Street Depot were Miss Slaughter and another young lady, from whom he is alleged to have received money. They did not speak to him, but identified him as the man who had secured \$15 from each of them.

STORY OF THE LADIES

According to the story of these young idies, Howard, who is a tall and rather good-looking man, advertised that he wa elling charts whereby ladies might perfect themselves in the Joy system ladies' tailoring. His charges for ladies' tailoring. the charts were \$25, and the lessons were free. Miss Slaughter says Howard offered her a position to travel with him at \$10 per week and expenses. She asked her father about the matter, and he was naturally not so favorably impressed. Howard called and explained the whole matter to the father, and said that all the daughter would have to pay was the price of a chart. The father said that he did not have the \$25 at hand, and Howard agreed to take the young lady at \$15. The money was paid and an en-gagement was made for Miss Slaughter start to Philadelphia Saturday. the mean time, according to Miss Shaughter, Howard called upon Mrs. N. L. Bridges, of Manchester, and sold her a half interest in his business for \$50. Mrs. Clayton, of Church Hill, paid \$25 for the chart, and still another, whose name could not be learned, paid \$15 for a chart,

which she received. HE WAS ABSENT.

Howard did not fulfil his engagemen with Miss Slaughter, and his whereabouts were not known until it was accidentally learned that he was in Suffolk, under the

while in Richmond he remained about six weeks as a boarder in the home of Mrs. A. H. Rogers, at No. 704 east Marchall street. It so happened that on Saturday Mr. J. C. Wincoff came from Saturday Mr. J. C. Wincoff came from Saturday and stormed at Mrs. Rogers's Suffolk and stopped at Mrs. Rogers's He heard that lady talking with severa of Howard's pupils about the chaft-seller, and having seen in Suffolk a man who gave his name as Downing and was engaged in the same business, he concluded that they were one and the same, and acting on this belief, he gave information to the police which led to the arrest.

HOWARD'S ADMISSIONS. Howard was interviewed by a Dispatca man after reaching Richmond. He ad-mits having received the sums mentioned from the ladies whose names are give o defraud them. travelled under an alias, but declines to explain this. He is, indeed, rather reti-cent, and appears frightened. He will be in the Police Court this morning.

origin in financial circles in New York to the effect that the Baltimore and Ohio, of the various roads named, was most likely to absorb the West Virginia Cen-tral, which the gentlemen above named practically own. Mr. Richmond admitted to a certain prospective consolidation of railroad interests between the West Virginia Central Line and persons repre-senting the Seaboard Air system, but said senting the Seaboard Air system, but said there was nothing in the report that the Baltimore and Ohio was likely to acquire any interest in the West Virginia Central, but just the contrary. The deal now pending, he said, involved the building of a projected connecting link from Elkins down the Greenbrier river to the Chess. lown the Greenbrier river to the Chesa peake and Ohio railway, and also a new line through Eastern West Virginia and Virginia to the York river. He further said that the legal part of the work had been arranged between the attorney for the opposite interest and himself in New York on Friday, but that the consummation of the arrangements, if finally made, will not be accomplished for a week or

dent John Skelton Williams, of the Seaboard Air-Line, when shown the above, said it was incorrect, in so far as it referred to the system of which he is the official head. "We have no idea of the official head. "We have no idea of buying the West Virginia Central," he said, very positively. "There have not been any negotiations looking to such a purchase, nor are there likely to be any, so far as I know. We do not need the

Thousands Try to See the Shamrock. (New York Press-28th.)

If there is one person who already wishes Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock never had set sail for American shores, never had set sail for American shores, it is the Irish watchman who guards the entrance to the Eric Basin. Since the cup challenger's arrival in the ship-yard he has had his own troubles, and yesterday he had more than his share.

Judging from the crowd which surged

about the gate ail day, one would think that the greater part of Brooklyn's population had turned out to get a glimpse of the British yacht which is to strive to wrest the cup from American hands. Everybody wanted to get into the shipyard at once, and the lone red-headed watchman, armed with a broom handle, had about as much show as a single gen-

darme in a Paris mob.

Only a favored few were admitted to the yard, and then all sorts of ruses were tried by those anxious to see the Shamrock. Some were "going on board the transport," others "had a brother workransport," others had a ster the guardian at the gate had let in several hundred he still had to battle with several hundred more on the outside, whose excuses were not good enough to act as an open se

When some of the crowd found they ould not get in through the gate they ought out the boat-houses along the sought out the boat-houses along water-front, and soon all the boatme

sought out the boat-house houg the water-front, and soon all the boatmen in South Brooklyn were doing a land office business. Small skiffs not large enough to hold more than four or five passengers were crowded with a dozen or more, and "a dollar a look" was the price charged to see the British yacht.

The boat-loads of curious rowed about her, noting all the good and bad points; but they seemed to see only the bad ones, being influenced by their intense patrict. ism. The girls, especially, dressed out in their Sunday gowns, seemed to take keen delight in making disparaging remarks about the Britisher, aithough many of them never had seen a yacht race in their lives, and would not know a clipper ship from a three-masted schooner.

"Why, that old tub won't be one-two-six!" said one pretty girl, pointing her

finger at the green sloop as it lay at its berth. She evidently was more familiar with the lingo of the race-track than of vater craft, but her companions all

There is one gray-haired and graywhiskered old man who has been at yard every day, rain or shine, since the yard every day, rain or shine, since the Shamrock's arrival, and from daylight to dark he has a group of listeners gathered about him as he criticises the lines of the British racer. He is the most interested of all those who have been daily ob-servers of the progress made in rigging the Shamrock, but nobody ever has heard him are agreed word for the cun chalhim say a good word for the cup chal-

CREW ON SHORE LEAVE.

It was a day of rest aboard the yacht yesterday, and all of the crew except wo watchmen either were away on shore leave or else spent their time lounging about and smoking their pipes on the deck of the Nonowantuc. They had dis-carded their suits of white duck for trousers and shirts of navy-blue, and their white canvas sun hats for faunty black sailor caps, with the name "Sham. rock" on the ribbon in gold letters.

Some of the Scotch tars went to Concy Island to take a look at the Bowery, the fame of which had reached the other side, while others were shown through canny Scotchmen could not be induced t open their eyes at any of the sights shown them, for they had "seen the same thing in Glasgow many a time afore.

There seems to be considerable founda tion for the repeated stories that the rock's topsides are made, are fast cor roding in spots. On the two ustrakes on the port and starboard a here are dozens of blotches where corrosion has set in, and late on Saturday evening some of the crew were busily engaged in painting these over. Yester-day the spots where the painters had peen at work were pininly noticeable.

HERRESHOFFS' EXPERIENCE. It seems unfortunate that the Fifes should use this metal after the Herres hoffs had tried it in the topsides of the Defender and found it unsuitable. This goes to prove that the British builders have copied extensively after the Americans, although they failed to profi y Herreshoff's experience with alumi-tum, as the American builder did him-telf. The trial of aluminum in the Defender was sufficient for Mr. Herreshoff, as is proved when it is known that the Columbia's plates are made of bronze.

DENIAL FROM MR. SPRUNT. No Effort to Induce Negroes to Re turn to Wilmington.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 28 .-James Sprunt, of Wilmington, N. C., writes to the News and Courier as fol-

"To the Editor of the News and Courier: "Our attention has been directed to the item in the News and Courier, taken from the Brooklyn Eagle, with reference to an alleged effort on our part to induce a number of our compress negroes to return to Wilmington. We have also seen other statements to the same effect, and we desire to state that we were not even aware that Green was in New anywhere else in the North, and that we have never authorized him nor any

else to induce any refugees to return to Wilmington. "The rest of the stories told by the called refugees are, as is well known here, sheer fabrications. "JAMES SPRUNT, (Signed) "JAMES SPRUS "President Champion Compress

DANGER AT DARIEN OVER. in Jail.

DARIEN, GA., August 28.-Several mor of the negro ringleaders of the riot were arrested to-day, without difficulty. There are now twelve in jail here, and thirty-

These will all be arraigned in the Su-perior Court special session on Wednes-day. The town is perfectly quiet, and presents no ununsual appearance, except for the blue-uniformed soldiers on every day and Thursday, the troops gradually withdrawn.

CHAMPION OF THE SOUTH. Ward, of Birmingham, Wins in th

Atlanta Tennis Tournament. ATLANTA, GA., August 28.-By defeat ing Henry and Chancellor Thornton (brothers), of Atlanta, and C. A. Brown Coleman Ward, of the Birmingham club, won the championship of the South

a very exciting match, winning the hand-some loving cup, and the honor of being the fastest amateur tennis-player in the South. The score was: Thornton Brothers vs. Brown and Ward—won by Brown and Ward—4-6, 3-6.

Singles: Coleman Ward vs. C. A. Brown-match won by Ward-6-4, 3-6, 6-4.

Reception and Dance at Bremo

BREMO BLUFF, VA., August 18.—(Special.)—"Oak Grove," the picturesque home of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley W. Hugnes, near here, was the scene of a brilliant reception and dance last week. The harvest moon lighted the grounds more beautifully than could have been done by myriads of Chinese lanterns, and the beauty of the lawn, bathed in the mellow light, beneath which the guests sang and flirted beneath which the guests sang and flirted and partook of elegant refreshments. The Andrew Jackson Seay orchestra furnished delightful music throughout the evening. The following guests were present: Misses Irene and Gertrude Thorp, Florence Pennell, Elizabeth Morris, Grace Davis, Alverta Sciater, Miss Sparks, and Misses Epps, Mrs. Mary Snead Gilliam, and Mrs. Parr, all of Richmond; Miss Belle Green, of Albemarle; Misses Hattie Bowen and Mary McGuire, of Washington, D. C.; Miss Susle E. Hughes, of Othma; Miss Julia Mann, of Orange; Misses Mary Seay, Georgie Morris, Hattie Morris, Linda White, Florence Daniel, Norma Wood, and Belle Melton, of Fluvarina; Mr. R. C. White and Mr. Shipp, of Manchester; Mr. James C. Daniel, of Crewe; chester: Mr. James C. Daniel, of Crewe; Professor Carlyie M. Chewning and Mr. Payne Colman, of Bremo; Messrs. James and Eugene Davis, of Richmond; E. B. Weaver, James W. Holman, James Thomas, Gilmer J. Snead, Frazier White, A. Seay, Winn Sadler, Winfree Snead, Henry Thomas, Willard Jackson Sciater, Dean Morris, Robert Melton, and Fletcuer receiving by Mrs. Mary Snead tillian and Miss Alverta Sclater, of Richmond.

An Old Vanderbilt Butt Ended. (New York Correspondence Baltimore American.)

The fact that the action brought by William H. A. Brown, as administrator of the estate of his father, William H. Brown, who died esveral years ago, had been settled, only became known when F. Randall, Mr. Brown's attorney, applied to Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, to enforce a claim by him for 4,500 for professional services, as a lien on the amount received by his client as a settlement of his action. Justice McAdam yesterday handed down a decision denying the application.

William H. Brown, (ather of the plaintiff in the suit, several years ago made over to Commodore Vanderbilt a number CI steamships, which he ran in the Pacific coast traffic, in return for a loan of \$120,000. He asserted that he paid off the loan, and that the Commodore would not return his steamers. He then sued for an accounting by Vanderbilt, alleging that he was entitled to about \$2,000.000. The fact that the action brought by

After his death and that of Commoder Vanderbilt the suit was continued by his son, as his administrator, against the representatives of the estate of Cornelius

The case dragged along in the Supreme Court for years, and it only leaved out that Brown had accepted 5,000 in settle-ment of his claim, when Lawyer Randall tried to enforce his lien on this money. Mr. Randali, said that his agreement Mr. Randell said that his agreement was that Brown should pay \$1.50 to-shim no matter what settlement or compromise he made with the defendants, but Justice McAdam held that this could no be done, and denied his motion.

SCULPTORS DIE AT A BUSY TIME. Turina and Buberl Were Working on Dewey Arch.

(New York Press-28th.) Two eminent sculptors engaged in fashloning models for the Dewey triumphat were taken off suddenly, without a mo-

Casper Buberi was stricken with apoplexy in his studio on last Tuesday and sloner, aged 70; Mary Kate McCarthy, dropped dead in front of a sketch which he had half finished. G. Turina died from heart disease yesterday morning it. his home, No. 8 Morningside avenue, just as he entered his wife's bedroom to speak

Buberl was a native of Bohemia and 65 years old. Turina was born in Verona. ston of spine, and shock; Sister Kathe-Italy, sixty years ago. Both sculptors were masters of their art and the crea-tors of many arm broken; Hanna Shea, leg tors of many great works in marble.

Bubel made for the Government of the United States a colossal group represent-ing "Columbia Protecting Industry and

in Washington. His brother sculptor carved the bust of Pope Leo XIII., which is among the most treasured pieces in the Vatican in Rome. In the Sunday Press yeaterday was printed a fac-simile of a sketch of the head of John Paul Jones by E. C. Potter, tue. He had been working hard, the com-

mittee in charge having requested him to hurry the work along. He took such a deep interest in everything connected with the celebration that he determined to spend yesterday at work. He was not well, but there was not the slightest thought on the part of his fam-ily that his indisposition was serious. He arose about 7 o'clock and went into his wife's room. As he entered he staggered forward and fell on the bed. He never

Mrs. Turina called for assistance, and Dr. Godson was sent for. He responded immediately, but when he arrived Turina

Milan and Rome were the schools in which the sculpter studied his art. In 1856 he was a volunteer in the army of Garibaldi, and a year later he came to this country and settled in New York. Before leaving his native country he had attained prominence.

THE PRINCE OF WALES. Will Be Throned Same as in the Fifteenth Century.

(London Dally News.)

When the time comes for a new king of England the College of Arms will proclaim him, just as they have proclaimed every monarch for hundreds of years past, Times change and dynasties. We are less like the Englishmen of Edward I than we are like the modern Japs. We: talk a different tongue, we eat different foods, we wear different clothes, we think different thoughts. Nothing is the same except the columns on Stonehenge and the College of Arms. The college abides, varying by not so much as a de-tail of procedure or a button on a uniform. What is is good and cannot be improved. Therefore, the pusiness of proolamation will be the same in the

twentieth century as it was in the fif-When the time unhappily comes for a new king to reign the Privy Council will meet and declare the throne to have deating for its Purchase.

A Cumberland (Md.) special in yesterday's Baitimore Sun says:

"Mr. Benjamin A. Richmond has returned from New York, where he conferred with Senator Eikins, ex-Senator Davis, and Mr. R. C. Kerens relative to raliroad matters. Mr. Richmond was shown a publication which found its origin in financial circles in New York to the effect that the Baitimore and Ohio.

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The probability is that during Wadness and the area of the conferred with probability is that during Wadness and the effect of the minded of the college, will make the proclamation in solemn form, with the Earl Marton of the college, will make the proclamation in solemn form, with the Earl Marton of the College of Arms to proclam him. The first proclamation will be made in the courtyard of St. James's palace, where the guard is the college, will make the proclamation in solemn form, with the Earl Marton of the College of Arms to proclamation will be made in the courtyard of St. James's palace, where the guard is the college, will make the proclamation in solemn form, with the Earl Marton of the College of Arms to proclamation will be made in the courtyard of St. James's palace, where the guard is the college, will make the proclamation in solemn form, with the Earl Marton of the College of Arms to proclamation will be made in the courtyard of St. James's palace, where the guard is the college, will make the proclamation in the convent. As far as known, but one person acturally and the officers of the College of Arms to proclamation the first proclamation will be made in the courtyard of St. James's palace, where the guard is the college, will make the proclamation in the convent. Helen Brown and Emm

pursuvants in fun uniform and mounted hard by. At this proclamation the mon-arch is present, sitting at the vin.low where all his predecessors have ast. That is the chieftest of the procluma-tions, but the news has to be carried far and wide to the distant cities, the rank of the proclaiming officer descending as the business proceeds. The second pro-nouncement is made at Charing Cross, and the third at the corner of Chancery

At this proclamation there will be a at this proclamation there will be a modification of the ancient form, cwing to the disappearance of Temple Bar, Within the city of London the Lord Mayor and sheriffs preserve their ancient sovereignty, and allow no ruler within their gates except after permission has been asked and granted. The old form was asked and granted. The old form was for the junior pursulvant to rap at the gate and show his warrant for procla-mation. Then the Lord Mayor ordered the gates to be opened and joined in the

green cucumber pickles?"

"Me? No."

"Perhaps you haven't read the statements brought out in the recent food investigation?"

"Oh, yes; I've read them."

"Then you don't believe them, perhaps?

Experts testified under oath that the brilliant green was imparted to those pickles by verdigris and other poisonous chemicals. There was no reason why they should lie about it. Do you know what verdigris is? It's one of the deadliest poisons known. And it is only one of a dozen injurfous things used by the manufacturer, any one of which, taken alone, will cause death. Yet you are not afraid of these pickles?"

"Not a bit."

"Well, I can't understand such indifference."

(Catholic Standard and Times.)
"Pa," said little Wille, looking up
om his book, "what's a m-l-ss-a-n-t-h-

FOUR LIVES LOST. A CONVENT AND FIRE IN

ORPHANAGE.

FIVE PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Two Missing, But Neither of These is Believed to Have Perished-Heroism of the Sisters and Some of

the Older Children.

SPARKILL, N. Y., August 28.-A fire hat broke out at 1 o'clock this morning destroyed nine of the ten buildings of St. Agnes Convent and Orphanage, entailing arch have died within six days. Both a loss of \$150,000, and causing the death of four persons.

The dead are: Helen Brown, aged 6; Emma Mackin, aged 7; "Jane," a pen-

The missing are Theresa Murphy, aged

16, and Mary Brown. The seriously injured are Sister Sienna, shock and collapse; Sister Marie, burns and concussion; Sister Bertrand, concus-

Twenty-five inmates were injured by falls, jumps, and burns, though not seriously. The fact that more lives were not lost is due to the heroism of the Sisters and some of the older inmates.

mates of the institution were asleep. Most of them were gotten out, but a score risked their lives to save others. and were finally forced to jump fro upper stories or make desperate dashes through the stairways or corridors filled with flames and smoke. The fire was discovered in the lavatory, and soon spread to the adjoining buildings, attacking first dormitory in which 200 of the

VALUE OF FIRE DRILL.

An excellent fire-drill enabled them to By that time the second dormiescape. By that time the second delivery, where the smaller boys slept, was tory, where the smaller boys slept, for ablaze. The older lads made a desh for the building, and were soon carrying the

per stories of the convent building. were forced to the windows, and while some climbed out to the sills others kneit at the casements in prayer. Engineer at the casements in prayer. Engineer Otto placed a long ladder against the outer wall and rescued half a dozen. Six were forced to jump for their lives, and fortunately all but Sister Bertrand excaped without serious injury. The escape of Sister Agnes seemed almost is miracle. She was cut off on the fourth floor, and because of them for our her window. chose rather to jump from her window than plunge into the furnace that had once been a stairway. She climbed out on the sill, and then, seizing the shutter swung out clear of the building. Is she loosed her held. She struck ground squarely upon her feet and was

uninjured. The fire reached the girls' dormitory last, but once it took hold of the building it burned flercely. Most of the girls were on the upper floors, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they were gotten out.

A BOY'S BRAVE DEED.

A BOY'S BRAVE DEED.

Shortly after the last of the rescuers left the second dormitory there was a counting of heads, and the discovery was made that two baby boys were missing. John Cody, a 15-year-old boy, made straight for the door, paying no heed to warnings of danger. A minute later Cody came dashing out of the building, carrying under each arm one of the missing boys.

boys.

The Sisters and children were conveyed by means of teams to the Blauvelt Con-

the former became demented and is it ing the other girl through the wood There were 325 children in the orplage, sixty of whom were girls, and tages ranged from 2 to 16 years.

Why Not Colored Soldiers? (Charleston News and Courier.) (Charleston News and Courier.)

It appears from our Washington special published yesterday that the above question is to be pressed on President McKiniey, and that one Colonel Bryan, ex-Federal volunteer of the civil war, now living in Jacksonville, Fla., is in Washington with a view to encouraging the formation of at least one negro regiment from the South. The President has so far fought shy of enlisting any negro regiment in his new army, and it appears to us that there are very good reasons

why he should continue to follow the same course. We do not undertake to dispute the

ror the junior pursuivant to rap at the gate and show his warrant for proclamation. Then the Lord Mayor ordered the gates to be opened and joined in the stately procession. The ecremony will doubtless remain, barring the knock at the gate, which does not exist. In the provinces the proclamations are made by the local mayors.

Heing fructained and crowned, the King has to offer to fight for his throne. In the olden times, when a king reigned by the power of his right arm, this was a necessary formality, and because it was necessary once it is done still. But the king no longer does his own fighting. Ho has a champion, the hereditary champion of England, whose duty it is to do hattle with all corners for the crown. The champion is always a member of the Dymoke family. When the King is crowned this champion is the champion rides into Westminster Hall, mointed and ir full armor, just as the champion rides into Westminster Hall, mointed and ir full armor, just as the champion is always a member of the Dymoke family. When the King is accompanied by the Earl Marshal and the Lord Great Chamberlain, laso on horseback. The hall is crowded with texteet sightseers. A proclamation is read by one of the heralds, challenging anybody who disputes the right of the sovereign to combat in an open space. The champion throws down his gauntlet as a guarantee of good faith, and then the hearts of all the hiddes flutter in suitcipation of a fight. But it is all a disappointing sham. If some enterprising person were to take up the challenge and the gantle the would probably be run in by the police for creating a disturbance.

No Reason for Fear.

(Chicago Tribupe.)

"Aren't you afrails of these bright green cueumeer pickles?"

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smaller ones out. A dozen Sisters were cut off in the up-